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WEBSTER'S NEW TWENTIETH CENTURY DICTIONARY

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ther'e-min, *n.* [after Leo Theremin (1896-), Russ. inventor.] an electronic musical instrument whose tone and pitch are controlled by moving the hands through the air varying distances from two projecting antennas: a trade-mark (*Theremin*).

there-of' (-ov'), *adv.* 1. of that; of it; concerning that or it.

2. from that as a cause, reason, etc.; therefrom.

there-on', *adv.* 1. on that; concerning that subject, etc.

2. immediately following that; thereupon.

there-out', *adv.* 1. out of that or this. [Archaic.]

2. without; out of doors. [Obs.]

there's, *there is*.

there-thrōugh' (-thrō'), *adv.* through that; by that means.

there-tō', *adv.* 1. to that place, thing, etc.; thereunto.

2. moreover; also; besides; in addition to that. [Archaic or Poet.]

there-tō-fōr'e', *adv.* before that time; before that; until then.

there-un-dér', *adv.* 1. under that; under it.

2. under that in number; fewer than that.

3. under that title, etc.; by that authority.

there-un-tō', *adv.* thereto (sense 1).

there-up-on', *adv.* 1. upon that; concerning that subject, etc.

2. in consequence of that.

3. immediately; promptly; quickly.

there-while' (-hwil'), *adv.* at the same time; for that time; also, presently. [Obs.]

there-with', *adv.* 1. with that, this, or it.

2. in addition to that; withal.

3. straightway; thereupon.

there-with' al', *adv.* over and above; besides; with all that or this.

2. at the same time. [Obs.]

3. with that or this; therewith. [Obs.]

thē'ri-ac, *n.* [L. *theriac*; Gr. *theriaka*, treacle.] a former antidote for poison. *Theriac* *andro-machi*, or *Venice treacle*, a compound of sixty-four drugs, prepared, pulverized, and reduced by means of honey to an electuary.

thē'ri-ac, *a.* theriacal.

thē'ri-ā-çā, *n.* same as *theriac*.

thē'ri-ā-çāl, *a.* pertaining to *theriac*; medicinal.

thē'ri-āl, *a.* theriacal. [Rare.]

thē'ri-an-throp'ic, *a.* 1. that combines human and animal form, as the centaur.

2. of religions having therianthropic gods.

thē'ri-od'ic, *a.* malignant.

thē'ri-ō-dont, *a.* belonging or pertaining to the *Theriodontia*.

thē'ri-ō-dont, *n.* any reptile of the *Theriodontia*.

Thē'ri-ō-don'ta, *n. pl.* same as *Theriodontia*.

Thē'ri-ō-don'tā (-shi-), *n. pl.* [Gr. *thérion*, a wild beast, and *-odont*.] a group of extinct South African reptiles having turtlelike heads and biconcave vertebrae.

thē'ri-ō-mor'phic, *a.* [Gr. *thérion*, a wild beast, and *morphe*, form.] conceived of as having the form of an animal: said of gods.

thē'ri-ō-mor'phous, *a.* theriomorphic.

therm, *n.* [Gr. *thermē*, heat; *thermai*, hot baths.]

1. a hot bath; also, a pool of water. [Obs.]

2. in physics, (a) a great calorie or, occasionally, a small calorie; (b) a unit of heat equal to 1,000 great calories; (c) a unit of heat equal to 100,000 B.T.U.'s.

Also spelled *therme*.

therm-, *see* *thermo*.

ther'mae, *n. pl.* hot springs or baths; specifically, the public baths of the ancient Romans.

therm-aes-thē-si-om'e-tér, *n.* same as *thermesthesia*.

ther'mál, *a.* [Fr. *thermal*, from Gr. *thermē*, heat.]

1. having to do with heat, hot springs, etc.

2. warm or hot.

3. designating or of a loosely knitted material with air spaces for insulation to help retain body heat; as, *thermal* underwear.

thermal capacity; the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of a body one degree.

thermal conductivity; the amount of heat that passes in unit time through a plate whose surfaces differ by one degree in temperature, with unit area and thickness.

thermal diffusion; heat diffusion by radiation, convection, or conduction.

thermal equator; on the earth's surface, the line of greatest heat.

thermal paradox; in physics, an experiment in which a closed beaker of boiling water is removed from the heat to which it has been subjected, and is inverted and made to boil again by the application of cold.

thermal pollution; the discharge of heated liquid or air into lakes, rivers, etc., as by an industry or nuclear power plant, causing such a rise in the water temperature as to affect the life cycles within the water and disrupt the ecological balance.

thermal unit; a heat unit.

ther'māl-ly, *adv.* by means of heat.

ther'man-es-thē-si-a, **ther'man-aes-thē-si-ā**, *n.* same as *thermesthesia*.

ther'man-ti-dōtē, *n.* an East Indian apparatus for producing a current of cool air.

therm-es-thē-si-ā, **therm-aes-thē-si-ā**, *n.* [Mod. L.] in physiology, the sense by which heat and cold are perceived; temperature sense.

therm'es-thē-si-om'e-tér, *n.* an instrument for measuring sensibility to heat and cold.

ther'mic, *a.* [Gr. *thermē*, heat.] of or caused by heat; thermal.

thermic anomaly; the difference between the mean temperature of a place and the average temperature of its parallel of latitude.

thermic fever; sunstroke.

Thēr-mi-dōr', *n.* [Fr. from Gr. *thermē*, heat, and *dōron*, gift.] the eleventh month (July 19-August 17) of the French Revolutionary Calendar, adopted by the First Republic in 1793.

Thēr-mi-dōr'ān, *n.* [from the 9th *Thermidor*, when the Reign of Terror ended.] one of those who in 1794 took part in the overthrow of Robespierre and the Jacobins in France.

therm-ion, *n.* [therm- and ion.] an electrically charged particle emitted by an incandescent material; positively charged thermions are called *ions*, and negatively charged, electrons.

therm-ion'ic, *a.* of or operating by means of thermions.

thermionic current; an electric current caused by directed thermionic emission.

thermionic emission; emission of thermions from heated cathode, as in a vacuum tube; also called *Richardson effect*.

thermionic rectifier; a vacuum tube rectifier or valve which permits the passage of current in one direction only, using the principle of thermionic emission; usually composed of a heated cathode or electron emitter and a cold anode or electron receiver.

thermionic tube; a vacuum tube which depends on the emission of electrons from a heated cathode for its function.

thermionic valve; an electron tube. [Brit.]

therm-i-on'ics, *n. pl.* [construed as sing.] the study and science of thermionic activity.

ther'mit, *n.* a mixture of powdered aluminum and an oxide of iron or other metal, which produces great heat and is used in welding and in incendiary bombs; a trade mark (*Thermit*).

ther'mite, *n.* thermite.

ther'mō, [from Gr. *thermē*, heat.] a combining form meaning: (a) heat, as in thermodynamics; (b) thermoelectric, as in thermocouple. Also, before a vowel, *thermo-*.

ther'mo-an-es-thē-si-ā, **ther'mo-aes-thē-si-ā**, *n.* [Mod. L.] the lack or loss of the ability to perceive heat and cold; also *thermanesthesia*, *thermanæsthesia*.

ther'mo-bar'ō-graph, *n.* a combination of a thermograph and a barograph for determining both the pressure and the temperature of a gas.

ther'mo-ba'rom'e-tér, *n.* 1. a barometric instrument for measuring atmospheric pressure and, hence, altitudes, by the boiling point of water.

2. a siphon barometer that can be adapted for use as a thermometer.

ther'mo-cau'ter'y, *n.* cauterization by means of a heated wire or point.

ther'mo-chem'ic, *a.* thermochemical.

ther'mo-chem'ic-āl, *a.* belonging or relating to thermochemistry.

ther'mo-chem'is-try, *n.* the branch of chemistry that deals with the relationship of heat to chemical change.

ther'mo-chrō-sy, *n.* [thermo-, and Gr. *chrōsis*, a coloring.] the property of being composed, like light, of rays of different refrangibilities, varying in rate or degree of transmission through diathermal substances; said of heat.

ther'mō-cou'ple (-kup-l), *n.* a thermoelectric couple for measuring differences in temperature.

thermocouple instrument; an instrument consisting of a thermocouple and a highly sensitive direct-current meter, used in determining various electromotive forces.

thermocouple meter; a meter used to measure voltage or amperage, consisting of one or more thermocouples that are heated by the current to be measured, together with a suitable deflecting instrument which is actuated by the electromotive force of the thermocouple.

ther'mō-çür-rent, *n.* a current, as of electricity, caused by heating a compound circuit consisting of two or more different metals.

ther'mō-de'vel'ōp'ment, *n.* in photography, a method for developing negatives in which the time allowed for developing is related to the temperature of the developing solution.

ther'mō-dif'f'šon, *n.* diffusion by heat.

ther'mō-dil'n, *n.* a white crystalline powder derived from urethane; an antipyretic and analgesic.

ther'mō-dy-nam'ic, *a.* 1. having to do with thermodynamics.

2. operated by heat converted into motive power.

ther'mō-dy-nam'ics, *n. pl.* [construed as sing.] the science that deals with the relationship of heat and mechanical energy and the conversion of one into the other.

ther'mō-ē-lec'tric, *a.* pertaining to thermoelectricity.

thermoelectric couple; a junction of any two bars, wires, etc. of dissimilar metals which will produce thermoelectric current when heated; it is used in temperature measurements, etc.; also *thermoelectric pair*.

thermoelectric multiplier; a thermopile.

thermoelectric pair; a thermoelectric couple.

ther'mō-ē-lec'tri'cīty, *n.* 1. electricity produced by heat, as by means of a thermoelectric couple.

2. the branch of electricity dealing with the properties and action of electricity developed by heat.

ther'mō-ē-lec-trom'e-tér, *n.* an instrument for measuring the power of an electric current by the amount of heat it produces, or for measuring the heating power of an electric current.

ther'mō-ē-lec'trō-mōt'īve, *a.* designating or of the electromotive force produced as by a thermoelectric couple.

ther'mō-el'mēnt, *n.* a thermoelectric couple.

ther'mō-ex'ci'tōry, *a.* exciting or stimulating the production of heat in the body.

ther'mō-gen, *n.* [thermo-, and Gr. *-genēs*, producing] calorific.

ther'mō-gen'e-sis, *n.* the production of heat; especially, the physiological process of generating heat within the animal body.

ther'mō-gē-nēt'īc, *a.* of thermogenesis.

ther'mō-gen'ic, *a.* relating to the production of heat; thermogenous.

ther'mō-gē-nous, *a.* producing heat.

ther'mō-gē-ny, *n.* thermogenesis.

ther'mō-gram, *n.* a record made by a thermograph.

ther'mō-grāph, *n.* a thermometer for automatically recording variations of temperature.

ther'mō-in-hib'i-tōry, *a.* preventing abnormal production of heat; applied to certain nerves.

ther'mō-kin-ē-mat'īcs, *n. pl.* [construed as sing.] the science that deals with the relationship of heat of and motive power.

ther'mō-lā'bile, *a.* designating or of substances, as some toxins, enzymes, etc., that are destroyed or lose their special properties when heated to 55°C. or above; opposed to *thermostable*.

ther'mol'ō-gy, *n.* the science of heat.

ther'mol'y-sis, *n.* [thermo-, and Gr. *lysis*, a loosening.]

1. in chemistry, dissociation of a compound by heat.

2. in physiology, the dispersion or loss of heat from the body by any process.

ther'mō-līt'īc, *a.* pertaining to thermolysis.

ther'mō-līz'e, *v.t.* to dissociate by heat.

ther'mō-mag'net-īsm, *n.* magnetism as produced or affected by heat.

ther'mom'e-tér, *n.* [LL. *thermometrum*, from Gr. *thermē*, heat, and -meter.]